

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 142

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PRO-
FROG.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—GRAND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH
BLONDE WIG.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
22d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Thirtieth st.—Mammals daily. Performance every evening.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE
FORTY THIEVES.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—METAMORPH—THE
KING.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA-
POLITO.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d st. between 5th and 6th ave.—
FOX VERSUS GOOSE—LOST ASHORE.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE RENT DAY—IS HE JEALOUS.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th ave.—THE COR-
CORAN BROTHERS.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
EAST LYNNE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway.—COMIO VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—
1st and 2nd.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MIN-
STRELS—PANGLOSS, PROGRESS OF AMERICA, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th st. between 5th and
6th st.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.NEW YORK MUSICAL ACADEMY, 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 22, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—Washington: The New Fifteenth Amendment
Bill Passed by the Senate; Petitions for the
Abolition of National Banks—Religious Intelli-
gence—Sketch of the Duke of Salaparuta—Ma-
rine Transfers.4—Important from Rome: The Archbishop of Bal-
timore and Monsignor Dupanloup Dispute—
Army and Navy Intelligence—Packing the
Jersey State Prison—Howard's Case and Rail-
road Matters—The Late Chief of the Great Smug-
gling—The Cumulative Effect of Force on Iron
Foundations—The Nation's Debt—The Burning
of Mrs. Gehring—A Word to the Wives—
Young Thieves in Jersey—The Railroad from
Piermont to Nyack—Metropolitan Nuisances—
Brooklyn City News—The Cobol Alleged Mal-
practice Case.5—The Ninth Census: How it is to be taken and
Who is to take it—Chile: Result of the Elec-
tions—The Indian—Philippine Emigration—
Commercial—The Richardson-McFarland
Bugbear—Military Chat—The National
Game—State Fair for 1870—Art in Aus-
tralia—Children's Aid Society—Marriages
and Deaths.6—Editorials: Leading Article on the Emperor
Napoleon's Address to the Legislative Bodies—
The Result of the Plebiscite—Amusement An-
nouncements.7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World:
Parliamentary Speech to the French Legisla-
ture; Parliamentary Endorsement of the Plebiscite
and Bonaparte's Exposition of National Consti-
tutionalism; Espartaco Accuses the Crown of
Spain; Revolutionary Reform in Portugal;
French Troops Marching from Rome to the
Frontier of Italy—The Earl of Shaftesbury
on the French Cause—City Intelligence—Fine Ar-
tists in the Park—Tournament at Prospect
Park—Municipal Matters in New York—The
Sacred Concert in Williamsburg—The Gardener-
Alexander Will Case—Business Notices.

8—Advertisements.

9—Advertisements.

10—The Pillory: Two Horse Thieves Fastened in it
Yesterday; Their Own Stories in Self-Defense—
Return of ex-convict Phillips—Emigration—
An Aristocratic Drink—Discharges and Peti-
tion in Bankruptcy—A Water street Mixture—
Collision on the North River—Shipping Intelli-
gence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

MARSHAL ESPARTERO has accepted the crown
of Spain. Is the national agony ended, or is
it only beginning?THE QUAKERS have arrived in the city and
will commence their anniversary exercises to-
day, and we think, likewise, that their com-
ing, as usual, will be followed by a good sup-
ply of rain. Welcome, Friends, Foxites and
Hicksites.FROM PORTUGAL we have cable telegrams
reporting the progress of the national reform
and cabinet movement under the Duke of
Saldanha. The events are very important,
particularly when taken in connection with the
concurrent policy which is being observed in
Paris, Rome, Naples and Vienna.A GOOD BEGINNING.—In the new State
constitution of Illinois some excellent provi-
sions are made for the protection of the State
and the people against railway monopolies,
railway combinations and railway extortions
and impositions. We have been urging Con-
gress to provide some general law of public
protection against these grasping railway
monopolies; but if the several States con-
cerned will each for itself follow the good
example of Illinois no intervention from Con-
gress in this business will be required.THE ONE LEG RAILROAD TO COME
DOWN.—We learn that the Corporation Coun-
cil, in the performance of its duty, has in-
stituted legal proceedings against the Green-
wich street man trap railroad company on the
grounds of a trespass upon the property of
the city and the flagrant violation of the pro-
visions of the law under which they claimed
authority to set up those dangerous iron
girders on a single pin. This outrageous nu-
isance is therefore in fair way to be soon
abated. The case will be heard early in June.TUNNELING FOR A DIAMOND MINE IN DE-
LANEY STREET.—Against the ingenuity, pa-
tience and courage of real master thieves what
contrivances can avail for the safety of "por-
table property?" But for the little accident
that a detective took a walk in Delaney street
the other day we should have had to chronicle
the plundering of a pawnbroker's vault of an
immense amount of property, for which the
thieves had tunneled through the walls of a
neighboring house. They were recognized by
chance, however; their presence in the
neighborhood was this suspicion, and in-
quiry resulted in the interruption of their at-
tempt. There must be something wrong where
it does not pay for so much sagacity, energy
and perseverance to be honest.The Emperor Napoleon's Address to the
Legislative Bodies—The Result of the
Plebiscite.

In another place in this morning's HERALD
will be found the full text of the address
delivered by the Emperor Napoleon on Sat-
urday in the Hall of State to the Deputies and
Senators and other great public functionaries.
Our readers are well aware of the circum-
stances to which that address owes its origin
and in which it was delivered. In the *Senatus
Consultum* and in the proclamation of the
Emperor regarding the plebiscite it was pro-
vided that the votes of the people, after having
been counted by subordinate officials, should
finally be counted by the people's Deputies in
solemn session assembled, and that the result
of this final counting or verification should be
announced to the Emperor. It was also made
known that on such occasion the Emperor
would make a speech.

The programme of the plebiscite is now com-
pleted. All has been done that it was in-
tended to do. The Emperor's speech—the
crown of the plebiscite, shall we call it?—is be-
fore our readers, and every one, according to
his own standard and his own judgment, can
come to his own conclusions. As no one can
deny that the plebiscite has been, all through,
a great success—avril as men may about the
principle of the thing—so no one can deny
that the Emperor's address comes up to the
high point of expectation and requirement.
Hitherto it has been a fault of the Emperor
that his addresses have been too long and a
little too pedantic, or, if the term is preferred,
professional. But in the past the Emperor
has been training France, has been giving
her precept as well as example; and so long
and somewhat formal addresses were necessary.
If France is now trained—and who will say she is
not trained?—the lecture and the professional
style are no longer necessary. At any rate,
no one can find fault with the Emperor's latest
address for its length. As little can any one
say that its brevity robs it of excellence. If
it is brief it is pointed. If there is no parade
of words there is no studied ambiguity or per-
plexing concealment of thought and purpose.
In a few brief sentences all is said that needed
to be said, and all that is said is said well.

The Emperor is grateful for this fresh vote
of confidence—the fourth given to him person-
ally in twenty years. The plebiscite had for
its sole object the ratification of constitutional
reforms; and the French people, guided by
tradition, by instinct, by sympathy, have, by
this fresh vote, justified and ratified the votes
of 1848, of 1851 and of 1852. The Emperor
naturally takes pride in the thought
that France, in the free exercise of
universal suffrage, has preferred order to
anarchy, the empire to revolution, and "has
settled the question in favor of that system
which guarantees order and liberty." It is
evidently the conviction of Napoleon that he
has removed the ground completely from the
feet of his enemies, and that he can now with
safety and confidence, with ample encourage-
ment and with little fear, pursue his policy
of progress and reform. "The empire is strong,"
he says; "but it will show its strength by its
moderation." The line marked out will be
followed. There will be no partiality and no
weakness. France is asked to assist its chief
in augmenting by all lawful means the pros-
perity and grandeur of the empire; and the
promise is made that all the power the
Emperor wields will be put forth to diffuse
instruction, to simplify the administration,
to relax the severity of law,
to encourage agriculture, to develop
public works and to reduce as well as distri-
bute taxation. Such is the burden of the
Emperor's speech, and, considering it in all its
bearings, we cannot refuse to admit the force-
fulness of the unanswered question with which
the speech concludes:—"Who are they who
oppose the progressive march of the *regime*
which a great people founded amid political
troubles and which is thus fortified in an era
of peace and liberty?"

Such are the Emperor's last words to France,
and such is the result of the plebiscite. All
the past is condoned or justified. While mal-
contents inside of France and exiles out of it
grumble and growl Napoleon boasts, and, as we
think, boasts justly, of the fact that, in ad-
dition to the many claims of his house,
France has for the fourth
time, with almost unanimous voice,
proclaimed him its chosen chief. What the
past has been we all know. All the questions
of the hour, so far as France is concerned,
now point to the future. What the Emperor
intends to do he tells us. Has he told us all?
When we say he has not told us all we do not
blame him. He has spoken to the plebiscite.
That was all that was required. But we cannot
forget that the main object of the plebiscite
was to pledge France to his family and thus to
make secure the succession of his son. As
little do we forget that Napoleon the Third
has never yet been formally crowned. For
eighteen years the coronation has been de-
ferred. Why, is one of the mysteries that at-
tach to Napoleon's name and character. We
are willing to believe that personally he
despises the coronation show. Now, how-
ever, that he thinks solely of his son, the
question is no longer one of personal
liking or disliking. A coronation is neces-
sary. In what fashion is it to take
place? The question is really imminent. It
would not do for his son to be told that his
father was never consecrated. Have we in
this coronation the great coming question?
Will Napoleon go to Rome or will the Pope
come to Paris? Some people think that
Napoleon meditates abdication in favor of his
son. This would never do until the father
were recognized by the Church as the Lord's
anointed. Really we do not see how the
Emperor can longer, with safety, delay this
matter. Crowned he must be, or the suc-
cession is in peril. The coronation question will
be aggravated if King William of Prussia has
himself proclaimed Emperor of Germany.
We advise the Emperor to summon the Pope
to Paris. The coronation of Napoleon the
Third would be a fitting conclusion to the
Ecumenical Council. If the Pope comes to
Paris the French people will pardon his infalli-
bility.

A GRAND SCHEME FOR STATEN ISLAND.—
The proposed bridge from that island to Ellis
Island, the communication from the Battery to
Ellis Island to be by steamboat—four minutes.
The Governor has signed the bill, and the

Staten Island property holders will, it is said,
build the bridge. It is certainly a grand
scheme for Staten Island, including as it does
a railroad on the bridge—a scheme which will
bring the island within ten minutes of the
Battery.

Our Special Letter from Rome—The Ameri-
can Prelates and Their Position in the
Council.

Our special correspondent in the Eternal
City furnishes a letter under date of May 4,
the contents of which are of the greatest in-
terest to the Roman Catholic world in general and
of the utmost importance to the Catholic
Christian mind of America. This communica-
tion appears in our columns to-day. Our
special writer sets forth the position which had
been assumed by the American prelates on the
subject of Papal infallibility in the Ecumenical
Council. He narrates the particulars of the
dispute which was originated on this subject
between the Archbishop of Baltimore and Mon-
signor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, France,
and goes on to report the expression which the
contest elicited from the members of the epis-
copy of the various nationalities as it pro-
gressed. This discussion involved the prelates
of St. Louis and Cincinnati, and constituted
the only really important and, to the outside
world, only intelligent proceeding which has
been yet had from the Papal convocation.

It will be seen that the vigorous, unfettered
mind of the young and giant nation of the
West was exercised on the side of liberty,
order, the democracies and established right,
in support of the solid old maxim that what is
good and is "right," and in consecration of
that great principle of legitimacy which is
enunciated in the words, "Whoever is king
de jure is king de facto." The ruling of Pope
Adrian and the case of the Irish national con-
stitution as it was referred to Rome in former
years were used as precedents during the argu-
ment, and with great force, by the Americans.
It is intimated that some of our clerical coun-
tymen in the Holy City have a very consider-
able leaning towards scarlet hats and pairs of
scarlet stockings. Should this be so even no
one can object; they will have "won them
well, and may they wear them long"—that is,
for many years, the stockings being, of course,
of the standard regulation length. Ireland fur-
nished a determined advocate of the Papal
infallibility assertion in Cardinal Cullen. His
Eminence was warmly supported by Arch-
bishop Manning, of Westminster, England,
so that the Vatican will no doubt claim a verifi-
cation of the declaration which was made by
the late Cardinal Wiseman in the words, "Au-
gustine must have planted the sapling firmly
in the soil when the charred and hacked
stump of the tree puts forth such healthy,
vigorous shoots." The manly, broad and tell-
ing arguments of the American bishops, as
set forth in our special letter, will stand on
the record of the Church. Their utterance
will inaugurate a new era in the logic of the
Sacred College.

The Summer Opening of the Central
Park.

As we announced in Saturday's issue of the
HERALD would be the case, the pleasant
season of musical entertainments in our match-
less Park was inaugurated yesterday after-
noon, and notwithstanding the manifold calls
of Saturday upon our population, the nume-
rous theatrical matinees, the grand tournament
in Brooklyn and the many excursions offered
by land and water to tempt the multitude to
other haunts, there has rarely, if ever, been
seen so large and brilliant a throng assembled
in our great city promenade as graced it
from about two until five o'clock P. M. The en-
dless procession of gay equipages, the troops
of merry children in spring costume, the
brilliant dames and smiling cavaliers, made
up a dazzling and ever varying scene in the
brightest of May sunshine. This moving
picture was set in a framework of vivid green
and bloom, for the verdure and the flowers of
the Park seemed also to have assumed their
most vivid hues, and fairly glowed and glitter-
ed in the light. Neither Hyde Park nor the
Bois de Boulogne, the Prater of Vienna, the
Boboli Gardens of Florence, the Pincian Hill
at Rome or the Chiaja at Naples could, in their
palmiest hour, surpass, if they could equal,
the spectacle we witnessed on the occasion we
describe. American feminine beauty had
arrayed itself in all its fascinations of dress
and manner, and the light-kirtled flocks of
merry juveniles and blushing *bonnes* in charge
of them were wonderful. The "animals" were
all on their good behavior and evidently in
high-priced, pleasant humor. The elephant
flapped his ears with pensive satisfaction
over his abundant harvest of nickels collected
for his keeper, and the usually grave and pious
camels chewed "the cud of sweet and bitter
fancies" with a sly twinkle in their eyes, as
though they knew a thing or two more than
usual and as rich as any reminiscence of
Sahara. All the gray-coated policemen were
positively and undeniably civil—a phenom-
enon of itself delightful; and, in fine, what
with prancing steeds, superb carriages, bright
eyes, ringing laughter, attire that would have
abashed "Solomon in all his glory," and the
lulling measures of exquisite music, waltzing
through the sunny air, perfumed with the
breath of the grass and the flowers, he must
have been a dull dog indeed who did not feel
his every nerve tingling like a harp-string to a
master hand.

But as tricky fate will always have it with
our gayest hours,

The brightest still the fleetest,
at five o'clock the sky suddenly became heavy
with clouds, and in less than half an hour the
beautiful pageant was scattered in a wild
Solfarino of thunder and rain.

BAD MANNERS IN CONGRESS.—Congress is
a very bear garden, and exhibits under any
excitement sufficient to draw out the true
character and nature of its members the most
offensive demonstrations of bad breeding and
bad taste that can be found anywhere. The
proposition made on Thursday to revive the
mission to Rome was a signal for an ebullition
of recrimination. Every member seemed to
exercise his faculties only to remember or invent
some reproach to be cast at another, and an
open and general declaration against a mem-
ber's veracity fitly closed the disgraceful tirade.
Are the more prominent men in Congress the
only ones there who have no sense of what is
becoming between gentlemen?

Congress Yesterday.

The Senate finished the bill to enforce the
fifteenth amendment yesterday in the all-night
session of Friday. The members had agreed
to settle the matter on Friday, and succeeded
in doing so by running Friday's session into
Saturday, thus adding to their other defective
legislation a reckless derangement of the calen-
dar. Officially speaking, the Senate had no
session at all yesterday; but, in point of fact,
it had a session from midnight of Friday until
seven o'clock next morning, and in that inter-
val passed the bill by a vote of forty-two to
eight. It would seem from the vote that a
great deal of useless rhetoric was used to de-
fect so insignificant an opposition, but the
Senate, as a body, has a weakness for rhetoric,
and any slight opposition will call it forth.
The bill will be found in full in another column
of the HERALD this morning.

After the passage of a number of private
bills the House took up the Louisiana con-
tested election case of Newsham against
Ryan. The latter is the democratic contest-
ant, and it is quite likely received the largest
number of votes. General Banks himself
testified to his loyalty, having occupied his
house at Alexandria on the ill-fated Red
River expedition. These facts were of course
enough for the House. It could not with any
political consistency put him in, being a
democrat; but then, as he was loyal and had
the necessary majority, it would not do him
the unkindness to put his opponent in. The
first vote ousted Ryan and the second ousted
Newsham. At this juncture the galvanized
conscience of the republican members dead-
ened again. They had already lost Sypher
and another valuable coadjutor by this ill-
timed generosity, and when the fact that
Newsham was also lost to them was plain a
number changed their votes, so that he was
elected by five majority. After such a bare-
faced imposition nobody was brazen enough
to propose any further business except Butler,
and he was immediately frowned down. The
House then adjourned, in a sneaking sort of
way, until Monday.

The Case of Consul Phillips.

Dr. Phillips, late United States Consul at
Santiago de Cuba, who was compelled to
leave his consulate under the protection of the
British flag because of the threats of assassi-
nation by the volunteers, has arrived in this
city. He intends to proceed to Washington
and lay his case before the government. The
full particulars of Mr. Phillips' treatment by
the Catalans appeared in the columns of the
HERALD shortly after the occurrence took
place. It is most humiliating to reflect on the
manner in which our flag is treated in Cuba.
The indignity offered to the United States, by
compelling its Consul to seek the protection
of a friendly Power in order to save his life, is
a circumstance which demands the attention
of the government. The evil does not rest with
this insult alone. It is well known that Ameri-
can citizens have been seized, thrown into
prison, their property destroyed and in many
cases they themselves have been massacred.
United States consuls, whose duties are to
look after the interests of their countrymen,
dare not fulfil the obligations of their positions
if they have any regard for their lives. As
Mr. Phillips intends to lay his case before his
government we hope he will have a full hear-
ing. The outrages perpetrated on Americans
are too numerous to be passed over in silence
and the insults offered to the American flag
too grievous to be quietly borne any longer.

DEATH FROM A BASE BALL.—A promising
youth of fifteen was killed at Dover, N. H., on
Friday last while engaged in a game of base
ball, the ball striking him on the head. Con-
sidering the weight and hardness of the balls
generally used in said game, and the force
with which they are thrown, the only wonder
is that we have not had more of such fatal
blows on the head. It is sad to think that
every useful lesson in the world involves some
sacrifice of human life; but so it is. There is
no necessity in this national game for a ball
so hard and heavy as to be sufficient to kill a
man or a boy by a chance blow, and the thou-
sands of young men engaged in this otherwise
wholesome pastime will do well to take warn-
ing from this sad affair in New Hampshire.
The sport is simply barbaric in which the
instruments used, without rhyme or reason,
involve the danger of killing or crippling the
players.

EIGHTY THOUSAND DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.—
The Albany *Argus* claims eighty thousand
majority for the democratic ticket at the last
election. One of the most remarkable politi-
cal somersaults was that in Orleans county,
the lifelong residence of the democratic candi-
date for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals,
Sanford E. Church. At the election last fall
Sigel, the republican candidate for Secretary
of State, carried the county by nine hundred
and forty-three majority. At the last election
Judge Church swept every town, with but one
slight exception, and received seven hundred
and eighty-six majority. This is one of the
most remarkable changes on the political rec-
ord—a perfect "wheel about and turn about."
It shows that a man can be a prophet in his
own country. If the rural democracy keep on
in this go-ahead way they will be able to
swing the State without the aid of the metro-
politan democracy.

MAKING THE LAW A NUISANCE.—It is
pleasant to see from the Department of In-
ternal Revenue a sharp rebuke to those under-
lings who enforce the law without discretion
and in a way calculated only to provoke public
ill-will against it. There is this great difficulty
in making law: if it is made on the assumption
that all men are honest it leaves plenty of
places for rogues to slip through; while if it
is made on the assumption that all men are
rogues it is apt to become oppressive and
grievously vexatious to honest men. It is on
the latter assumption, however, that the law
must be made, and thus much must be left to
the wise judgment of those who administer it
and apply all its force only against those who
give reason to believe that they are disposed
to rough practices. Several times the
department has exhibited the purpose to act
on this principle, and it is pleasant to note it.

DANIEL O'CONNELL AND ARCHBISHOP
HUGHES.—A correspondent suggests whether
it would not be more appropriate to erect a
monument in Central Park to the late Arch-
bishop Hughes rather than to Daniel
O'Connell. Why not to both?

The Presbyterian General Assembly and
the General Conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church South.

For the first time since the year 1838—thirty-
two years, or almost a generation ago—the
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,
once more reunited—Old School and New
School—under a common head, met in Phila-
delphia last week, and its sittings are not yet
concluded. Thus far the proceedings, ample
details of which have been published in our
telegraphic columns, show a general and com-
plete acquiescence in the restored order of
things and a hearty unanimity in all sections
in regard to measures tending to promote the
interests of the Presbyterian Church at large.
The latest business before the reunited Assem-
bly was the consideration of the report of
the joint committee on reconstruction,
fixing the boundaries of the various
Synods by States and counties, but
without recommending any change in the
representation to the Synods and the Assembly
at present. The discussion on this point will
be continued to-morrow. The most revered
among the Presbyterian pulpit beacon lights,
Old School and New School, are lending their
aid in directing the way to a happy and peace-
ful solution of the subjects under considera-
tion, and suggesting the methods by which the
Church shall be re-established upon a founda-
tion that shall hereafter be impregnable against
assaults both from doubters and cavillers
within and enemies without. The Assembly
have a hard labor to perform; but there is no
doubt it will all be done well and with the
utmost harmony.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assem-
bly is also now in session in Louisville, Ky.
Most of the business thus far has been con-
fined to the reception of reports, statistics and
various documents relating to Church manage-
ment, all going to show a healthy condition of
affairs in regard to business. Now, why do
not some of the great and revered leaders in
the grand work of Presbyterian reunion and
reconstruction at present going on in Philadel-
phia adopt some measures tending to win again
into a common fold the scattered lambs of the
Southern flock? But perhaps there is time
enough for that after the Old and New School
divisions North become properly cemented.

While the above assemblies among the Pres-
byterians are being held the Methodist Epis-
copal Church South is holding conferences in
Memphis, Tenn., and in Baltimore. The
cohesive power of Southern sentiment seems
to clasp these conferences in a common bond,
in which mutual congratulations are indulged,
and a happy time generally anticipated through-
out time and eternity. Here is another chance
for the good offices of leading Methodists, imbued
with the benign and gracious spirit of the
Saviour, to be signally exhibited. Why do not
some of the Southern brethren throw out a
hint that a movement toward reunion with
their Methodist Episcopal brethren North
would not be hastily condemned? Let the
experiment be tried. At any rate, let a hearty,
cordial and unanimous sentiment of fraternal
love, conciliation and holiness animate our
religious classes, and then, when the final trial
comes, there will be less difficulty in meting
out the proper rewards to the pure and good
and the proper amount of punishment to the
wicked and sinful.

The Park Commission—The New Programme.

This important body, which was organized
under the new Charter, met on Friday to com-
plete its arrangements for the government of
all our parks. Much of the future beauty as
well as the good health of the city is deposited
in the hands of the gentlemen who compose this
board. The parks over which they have con-
trol cannot be regarded alone as the garden
spots but as the lungs of the metropolis. If
the eye drinks in beauty from the herbage and
the flowers, from the artistic arrangement of
color, and the delicate effects of light and shade,
which are all essentials in the proper laying
out of a public park, the sanitary value of
these breathing places cannot be disregarded.
The excellent report of a code of by-laws pre-
sented by Judge Henry Hilton shows that the
board understands its duties and comprehends
the wants and wishes of the people. The
abandonment of all political considerations in
the employment of officials is a step in the
right direction. The public parks are not po-
litical institutions. They are not expected
to be wheels in any political ma-
chine, but the property of the people
at large, to be governed honestly and judi-
ciously for their use and benefit. We are glad
to observe that the new Commissioners under-
stand this. The division of labor into bureaus
having each a separate responsibility is a wise
idea. Judge Hilton in his report very properly
says:—"No greater spur to ambition can be
devised in perfecting a great public work like
the parks and places committed to our charge
than to make each prominent employee feel that
his success is bound up with it, and that its
failure will be attributed to his inattention or
want of ability."

The appointment of engineers, architects and
landscape gardeners naturally falls into the
programme for the regulation of our great
Park, and there can be no difficulty in select-
ing suitable persons out of the varied talent in
these branches for which our city is conspicu-
ous. So far the programme for the proper
management of our public parks appears to be
perfect, and we have good reason to expect
that a wonderful improvement in all our parks
from the City Hall to One Hundred and Tenth
street will soon be efficiently accomplished.

MR. FISH'S NEUTRALITY is a very remark-
able sort of neutrality. He allows thirty Span-
ish gunboats to leave this port to make war on
the Cuban insurgents against Spain, but will
not allow a Canadian troop ship to pass
through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal for war pur-
poses against the Red River insurgents. But
why the Secretary should make this nice dis-
tinction in favor of Spain we cannot under-
stand, except upon the theory that he is re-
solved that Spain shall continue in the occupa-
tion of Cuba, so far as our neutrality can be
applied, and that, on the other hand, it is well
to be on the right side of the Fenians.

A GOOD EXHIBIT.—That of the last monthly
report of the Children's Aid Society. In be-
half of thousands of destitute boys and
girls in its several establishments this society
is doing a good work and deserves a liberal
encouragement from the city and State.

Westward Ho!

The rush of immigration setting in with the
advancing spring to this great metropolitan
port and centre of the world's movement is
full of promise. The strangers come to us
from all quarters, and of a comparatively su-
perior class. The vast majority of them are
sturdy, ruddy, bright-eyed customers, "with
money in their breeches," not much of that
indeed, but more than their brethren of former
years who preceded them possessed, and
enough to pay their expenses here for a while,
if they can but keep out of the jaws of the
land sharks. They are full of health, strength
and hope when they first land among us, and
we pity the narrowness of soul that feels no
pleasure at the sight. From time to time there
is a bolting over of bilious journalism, the
emanation, probably, of diseased livers and
jaundiced blood, which bespatters with slang
epithets the poor foreigner who turns so trust-
fully to the broad lands of America for a new
home; but the overwhelming majority of a free
and generous people receive these exiles with
hearty, open-handed welcome. And wise are
they to do so; for no man who has the pros-
perity and greatness of his country at heart
can cast a single glance at the map, not of the
Western States alone, but even of the al-
most vacant regions of the old Atlantic Com-
monwealths, without feeling the earnest need
for populating and developing them that the
burdens now pressing upon us as a nation and
our position before the world impose.

Therefore we are glad when we hear that
steamers from the Baltic, the Belt and the
German Ocean on the north, and from the
Mediterranean and Adriatic on the south,
are converging incessantly upon the
French and British ports to turn in
their living contribution to the tide
of human life that now bears from Ire-
land, England and France with the regularity
of the Gulf Stream itself toward our shores.
The great mouth of New York admits this
swarming current and the green fields of the
interior absorb its fertilizing energies. The
traveller passes in another year or two, and
brighter spaces in the wild woods, broader
reaches of waving grain and more frequent
villages apices announce the first result. A few
years more and the clangor of populous cities,
line after line of crowded highways and
clattering railroads, majestic steamers on river
and lake, and elegant homes, surrounded by
rich gardens, show the completer work. Such
has been the process that, year after year, in
the lifetime of the existing generation, has
pushed the margin of settlement from the bor-
ders of the Ohio westward, wave by wave,
across the vast domains now forming the or-
ganized States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin,
Iowa, Missouri, and is now urging its great
tidal billow away beyond Minnesota, Dakota,
Nebraska and Kansas to the foot of the Rocky
Mountains. Among these new Common-
wealths the immensity and varied capacity of
Nebraska are this year attracting very par-
ticular attention. A State two hundred miles
in length and four hundred in breadth, com-
prising a superficies of about eighty thousand
square miles, or fifty million acres, of which
forty millions belong to the United States gov-
ernment, it offers a diversity of soil, resources
for mining, manufactures, grain growing, fruit
raising and cattle grazing truly remarkable.
Its central position on the great line of travel
by rail and highway from the Missouri river to
the farthest West, fed by the Chicago, Logans-
port and North Missouri branches, favors it in
a peculiar manner. No less than six hundred
and fifty miles of iron track were laid in the
State within two years, and three times
as many are now in progress. Its
climate greatly resembles that of Cen-
tral and Southern Germany; the winter is
but four months in duration and quite mild,
snow remaining only a few days on the ground,
and the exuberance of meadow growth being
such that, from April to October, cattle graze
free, with scarcely any care. The air is pure
and dry, and virulent disease is almost
unknown. No swamps